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Elaboration and implementation of the long-term programme of support for Haiti

Report of the Secretary-General

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* E/2000/100.



I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 1212 (1998) of 25 November 1998, the Security Council, while extending the mandate of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH), recognized the indispensable role of international assistance in promoting sustainable development in Haiti, and invited United Nations bodies and agencies, especially the Economic and Social Council, to contribute in designing a long-term programme of support for Haiti. Subsequently, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999/4 of 7 May 1999, created an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, which undertook an assessment mission to Haiti, conducted wide-ranging consultations and submitted recommendations (E/1999/103) to the Council at its substantive session of 1999. The recommendations aimed at ensuring that the assistance of the international community in supporting the Government of Haiti to achieve sustainable development was adequate, coherent, well coordinated and effective.

2. Building upon the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, the Council adopted resolution 1999/11 on 27 July 1999, in paragraph 2 of which it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Haiti, "to take the necessary steps to develop on a priority basis a long-term strategy and programme of support for Haiti", and set forth the following key sectors of development to be targeted by the programme of support: education, peace-building, poverty eradication, social integration, productive employment, trade, and durable recovery and sustainable development. The overall strategy envisioned involves capacity-building in both governmental and civil society institutions.

3. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 1999/11, in which the Council requested, for its substantive session of 2000, an integrated synthesis report on the elaboration and implementation of the long-term programme of support for Haiti, including observations and recommendations on the work of the relevant United Nations bodies in their respective areas of competence. The report covers progress achieved and constraints faced by the international community, including United Nations bodies, in this regard from August 1999 following the adoption of the resolution, to May 2000. It complements recent progress reports on the United Nations Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) and the joint United

Nations/Organization of American States International Civilian Mission (MICIVIH) and those that will be submitted on a regular basis as called for in General Assembly resolution 54/193 of 17 December 1999, by which the Assembly established the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH) to replace MIPONUH and MICIVIH, whose mandates expired on 15 March 2000.

II. General national and economic situation

A. National situation

4. Since the resignation of the duly constituted government in June 1997, Haiti has experienced a continual political stalemate. Parliamentary and local elections that should have taken place in November 1998 failed to materialize, thereby creating an institutional vacuum as a result of the non-renewal of the Parliament and of local councils when their mandates expired in January 1999. The President and the transitional government appointed in March 1999 have governed the country without a parliament and without duly constituted local council assemblies. An agreement reached between the President and a coalition of opposition parties known as "Espace de Concertation" enabled the setting-up of a Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) to organize parliamentary and municipal elections. Thanks in part to the significant financial support of the international community, and direct technical support from UNDP and from USAID through the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), considerable progress has been made in preparing for the elections. As of 31 March 2000, over 4 million of the estimated voting-age population of 4.3 million had registered to vote.

5. The technical weaknesses and organizational problems of the CEP had made it impossible to respect the date of 19 March 2000 set for the first round of elections and to install a new Parliament by the second Monday in June, the date set by the Constitution for the first start of the second parliamentary session of the year. The overall preparations for the ballot took place in a climate of violence, marked by the politically motivated killings of 14 persons, including a prominent radio journalist, Jean Dominique. On 17 April 2000, President Préval formally set the dates, as proposed by the CEP, of 21 May 2000 for the first round of the

elections and 25 June 2000 for a possible second round. At the time of preparation of this report, the first round had just taken place as planned, in an atmosphere of non-violence and with high turnout, though there were reports of some acts of frauds and other irregularities.

6. The mandate of the transitional government installed in March 1999 focuses on working with the Provisional Electoral Council to facilitate the organization of the upcoming general elections, and identifying short- and medium-term priorities that a subsequent government could start to address on a more sustainable basis. Its action plan (*Plan d'action gouvernemental*) issued in May 1999 focuses on: (a) reinstating the role of government as facilitator of development action; (b) revitalizing agricultural production; (c) contributing towards a reduction in the rapid deterioration of the natural environment; (d) rehabilitating physical infrastructure; (e) alleviating poverty through human resource development; and (f) effectively coordinating development action at the national level.

7. In order to embark upon this programme, the government needs the active technical and financial support of the international community. The prolonged political crisis, the lack of fully functional democratic institutions, and the long delay regarding the organization of the elections have, however, resulted in donor reluctance to provide the government with the support it needs to implement its action plan. The international community has expressed its concern to the Haitian authorities over the negative effect that the political stalemate was having on the basic institutions of State and on the country's continued eligibility for official development aid.

B. Economic situation

8. Despite the progress achieved since the return of the constitutional government in 1994 in terms of improving the macroeconomic framework, Haiti's economic and social situation remains disturbing. The UNDP *Human Development Report 1999* estimated Haiti's human development index at 0.430, far below the Latin American and Caribbean average of 0.756. Based on its March 1998 assessment of the poverty situation in Haiti, the World Bank estimates that about 80 per cent of the rural population remain poor, with about two thirds considered extremely poor. In addition

to the low gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, the severely inequitable distribution of wealth remains to be addressed. It is estimated that about 4 per cent of the population own 66 per cent of the country's entire resources, 16 per cent own 14 per cent, 70 per cent own barely 20 per cent, while 10 per cent are considered destitute.

1. Current macroeconomic constraints

9. Haiti had some positive, albeit modest, economic achievements during fiscal year 1998/99. Thanks to the strengthening of production in agriculture and construction, the economy grew by an estimated 2.2 per cent during the year, while employment in the export assembly sector rose moderately to about 30,000 salaried jobs. Growth was fuelled in part by remittances from Haitians living abroad, while the flows of drug money may also have contributed to expansion in some sectors.

10. However, the current account deficit increased to 7.3 per cent of GDP while inflation, which had dropped from 17 per cent in September 1997 to 8.3 per cent in 1998 as a result of moderate fiscal and monetary policies, rose to 10 per cent in September 1999. Increased fiscal revenues helped to maintain the budget deficit of the central government at 1.3 per cent of GDP. Since October 1999, the deficit has steadily increased, resulting in the emergence of pressure on the local currency, the gourde, which lost about 17 per cent on average of its value against the United States dollar between October 1999 and March 2000. This situation may become increasingly difficult over the next few months as a result of the significant increases in international fuel prices, and the Government's reluctance to increase domestic fuel prices during the electoral period. The petroleum revenue shortfall could amount to about 500 million gourdes (0.6 per cent of GDP) during fiscal year 1999/2000.

11. The revenue shortfall has been further compounded by spending on public works projects initiated by the Government, resulting in government financing from the central bank that exceeded the 800 million gourdes set with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for central bank financing for the entire fiscal year (October 1999-September 2000). The fiscal deficit amounted to about 1.3 per cent of GDP (about G 1,050 million) in the period October 1999-February 2000, with an equal amount of central bank financing. Beginning in November 1999, the authorities took a

number of steps to halt the slide of the gourde. These include the introduction of a cash management protocol between the central bank and the Ministry of Finance aimed at limiting central bank financing of the budget, substantially raising interest rates on central bank bonds, and increasing the required reserves rates. These measures had some positive impact, reducing the pace of fiscal expenditure, and lowering demand pressures, depreciation and inflation expectations. However, a key factor in the fall in value of the national currency had been the uncertainty generated by the volatility of the political situation and by delays in the electoral process.

2. International cooperation environment

12. Notwithstanding the political stalemate since June 1997 that has greatly hampered the approval of new donor-funded programmes, Haiti continued to enjoy a relatively significant level of external aid up to and including 1998. The UNDP *1998 Development Cooperation Report* puts foreign aid disbursements for the year at \$356 million, up from \$351 million in 1997, but still far below the level of \$534 million reported for 1995, immediately after the return of constitutional order. Foreign aid to Haiti in 1998 represents \$47 per capita and 10 per cent of GDP, far higher than the average of \$20 per capita and 7 per cent of gross national product for other least developed countries. The substantial level of foreign aid underlines the need to build capacity for sound aid coordination based on clearly defined national development priorities.

13. According to the UNDP *Development Cooperation Report*, multilateral aid to Haiti in 1998 accounted for 52.4 per cent of total aid disbursements for the year. The main multilateral donors were the Inter-American Development Bank (\$68 million), the European Union (\$58 million), and the World Bank (\$29 million). The United Nations system, including the World Bank, provided \$59 million. In addition, the IMF provided around \$20 million in support of post-hurricane George reconstruction efforts. Bilateral aid represented 47 per cent of total disbursements, the bulk of which was provided by the United States (\$95 million), Canada (\$29 million), and France (\$17 million), while non-governmental organization disbursements stood at about \$3 million. The main development sectors targeted by foreign assistance were humanitarian aid (20 per cent), regional development (14 per cent), the social sectors (13 per

cent), governance (11 per cent) and agriculture (10 per cent). Of the total amount, 75.5 per cent were grants and 24.5 per cent were loans.

14. Although significant, current aid levels are hardly sufficient to address deep-rooted mass poverty in Haiti in any significant manner. In addition, Haiti has paid a significant price in terms of reduced external aid flows during the 20-month-long parliamentary gridlock. Between March 1997 and December 1999 the country was estimated to have lost about \$500 million of new foreign aid resources previously earmarked by the international financial institutions owing to the non-approval by Haiti's parliament of new development loans. In order to maintain the "active" status of these loans pending parliamentary approval, the Government has had to pay commitment fees for some of them, adding to its financial burden. Furthermore, it has not been possible to set in motion the World Bank-facilitated Consultative Group process that is the principal forum for policy dialogue between the Government and its major development partners. As a result, the country has had to put on hold joint reform initiatives aimed at resolving the current weaknesses of key national institutions, some of which would have had an important role to play in managing and coordinating foreign assistance, including formulating the long-term programme of support envisioned in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/11.

III. United Nations presence in Haiti

A. Mandate of the new United Nations Mission

15. The Economic and Social Council, in paragraph 8 of its resolution 1999/11, recommended to the General Assembly to review all aspects of the mandate and operations of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti in the light of the situation in Haiti and to consider renewing the mandate of the United Nations component of the Mission; in paragraph 10, to consider devising a United Nations special training and technical assistance programme for the Haitian National Police; and in paragraph 11, to consider requesting the Secretary-General to continue his good offices in Haiti through his Representative and to maintain the existence of the office there, which would have the responsibility of managing any new civilian mission mandated by the United Nations.

16. As noted above, the General Assembly, in its resolution 54/193 of 17 December 1999, endorsed the recommendations of the Council contained in its resolution 1999/11 and, at the request of the Haitian Government, established the International Civilian Support Mission (MICAH) to replace MIPONUH and MICIVIH, whose mandates were to expire on 15 March 2000. The positive interaction between the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly needs to be stressed.

17. The mandate of MICAH focuses on three pillars of support, namely, police, human rights and justice. It also intends to provide technical assistance for the development of democratic institutions. MICAH is to coordinate closely its activities with those of the resident agencies of the United Nations system in Haiti, especially those that are active in its areas of support, in order to ensure complementarity and a smooth hand-over of activities at the end of its mandate. Discussions are currently proceeding with the Haitian authorities to clarify roles and finalize work programmes.

18. MICAH has not been in a position to initiate its technical assistance programme yet because of delays in contributions from donors to the United Nations Trust Fund set up for the Mission. In his letter dated 31 March 2000 addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/54/819), the Secretary-General wrote that the Assembly might wish "to consider whether, instead of preserving a presence in Haiti which has only core staff and is unable to carry out the envisaged activities in the areas of justice, human rights and police, the Mission be closed and its substantive activities be transferred to the United Nations Development Programme". On 19 May 2000, the Fifth Committee of the Assembly was informed that a major contribution from the United States of America had been received and an additional contribution was expected from Canada shortly, bringing the available funds to \$13.2 million out of the anticipated \$14.7 million. Therefore, MICAH is now in a position to implement its technical assistance mandates.

B. Resident Coordinator system

19. The United Nations system of operational activities for development in Haiti is made up of 10 resident agencies, including the Bretton Woods institutions and the International Organization for Migration. Coordination has been progressively strengthened over the past two years with the creation of working groups whose objectives include the coordinated follow-up to United Nations conferences, the launching of a Common Country Assessment that will lead in 2000 to the formulation of a United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), within the broader framework of the Secretary-General's reform programme. In order to ensure close collaboration and complementarity of resident agencies with MICAH, the General Assembly, in its resolution 54/193 requested the United Nations Resident Coordinator to continue to serve as Deputy to the Representative of the Secretary-General/Head of MICAH.

C. Independent Expert on the Situation of Human Rights in Haiti

20. The Independent Expert on the Situation of Human Rights in Haiti, Mr. Adama Dieng, reports to the General Assembly and to the Commission on Human Rights. He submitted his report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (see A/54/366) and made an oral presentation at the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights, in April 2000. Mr. Dieng focused his presentation on the unfortunate state of the Haitian justice sector, characterized by a dysfunctional penal system, lack of independence of judges and prosecutors, and limited access to justice. He stressed that the implementation of a plan of action to reform the judicial system was made difficult by the absence of an operational parliament. The Independent Expert also called for a strengthened role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in technical assistance and human rights monitoring.

D. Overview of United Nations system development activities in 1999

21. During 1999 members of the United Nations system carried out activities in the area of coordinated follow-up to United Nations-sponsored conferences as well as in areas covered by specific agency mandates. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and UNDP conducted a national study on the follow-up to the 1995 Copenhagen World Summit for Social Development and facilitated Haiti's participation in preparations for Copenhagen+5. UNESCO helped the Government to conduct an assessment of the status of follow-up to the Jomtien Conference on Education for All in preparation for the Dakar World Forum planned for April 2000, while UNICEF, MICIVIH, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights assisted the Government in the preparation of its first report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

22. As part of its follow-up to the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to the Least Developed Countries sponsored by WTO, IMF, the World Bank, ITC, UNCTAD and UNDP, the United Nations helped to organize a round table bringing together the Government, the private sector and major donors in 1999, as a first step towards assisting Haiti in the formulation of a comprehensive trade promotion policy. Although the prevailing political situation resulted in relatively timid donor response to the funding proposals, the round table constituted a launch pad for policy dialogue between Haiti and its trading partners, and for integrating trade-related support into any future programme of support by the international community.

23. Within the framework of their individual mandates, agencies in the United Nations system have continued their capacity-building support to Haiti in a wide-ranging number of programmatic areas. These included, among other things:

- ◊ Support to sustainable agriculture (FAO, IFAD, WFP);
- ◊ Institutional support to the Haitian National Police (MIPONUH, UNDP);
- ◊ Human rights training, monitoring and reporting, including human rights of women

(MICIVIH, UNESCO, UNICEF and OHCHR);

- ◊ Preparations for the national census and strengthened collection of social sector statistics (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNESCO);
- ◊ Studies and assessment of productive employment opportunities (ILO, UNESCO, IOM);
- ◊ Support to Haitian returnees expelled from the Dominican Republic (IOM, WFP, PAHO/WHO);
- ◊ Support to the reconciliation process and technical assistance to the electoral process (MIPONUH — now MICAH — UNDP, Department of Political Affairs-Electoral Support Unit);
- ◊ Continued support to the process of decentralization and administrative reform (UNCDF, UNDP);
- ◊ Strengthening the implementation of monetary and fiscal policy, and modernizing the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Bank of the Republic of Haiti (IMF);
- ◊ State modernization and public sector reform (IDB, World Bank, UNDP, UNCTAD);
- ◊ Preparation of a national disaster management plan (UNDP, PAHO/WHO, WFP and UNICEF);
- ◊ Strengthening reproductive health services, including those for youth (UNFPA);
- ◊ Strengthening the response to the epidemic of HIV/AIDS in the country (UNAIDS and, through the United Nations Theme Group on HIV/AIDS, all its sponsoring agencies present in Haiti);
- ◊ Advocacy for child rights (UNICEF, ILO);
- ◊ National and local capacity-building and community empowerment on mother and child health care and primary education (UNICEF);

- ◊ Literacy and vocational training, especially for marginalized youth and young adults (UNESCO);
- ◊ Implementing a coordinated national school-feeding programme, benefiting to the most vulnerable schoolchildren (WFP);
- ◊ Environmental protection and management activities (UNEP, UNDP);
- ◊ Improvement of air transport services and airport exploitation (ICAO); and
- ◊ Improvement of the country's maritime sector, including developing legislation and providing training for safer navigation (IMO).¹

24. The United Nations system in Haiti and the Dominican Republic also held their first joint meeting in May 1999, establishing a process of consultation that will continue in 2000 and beyond. One outcome of this meeting was the joint organization of seminars on the fallout of slavery in both countries (with the support of UNESCO, IOM and UNDP) and on immigration (with the support of IOM, UNFPA and UNDP).

IV. Progress towards the elaboration of a long-term programme of support

25. In accordance with the relevant paragraphs of resolutions 47/199 of 22 December 1992 and 50/120 of 20 December 1995, on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, the General Assembly stressed that "national plans and priorities constitute the only viable frame of reference for the national programming of operational activities for development within the United Nations system", and emphasized that recipient Governments have "the primary responsibility for coordinating, on the basis of national strategies and priorities, all types of external assistance, including that provided by multilateral organizations", and the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1999/11 reaffirmed the "leading role of the Government of Haiti in all aspects of the recovery plans for Haiti".

26. It follows from the above perspective that the process of formulating a long-term programme of support for Haiti, such as recommended by the Security

Council and the Economic and Social Council, if it is to be credible and effective, must be guided by, and be designed to support, a development strategy that is nationally owned, managed and coordinated. In due recognition of this fact, the Haitian authorities decided in 1999 to formulate a medium-term development strategy to serve as a frame of reference for national development efforts, for donor-funded programmes in Haiti. As a first step, it was decided to conduct a comprehensive appraisal of the prevailing situation of human development in the country in order to establish the baseline situation for formulating such a strategy, and to undertake such an appraisal using the common country assessment (CCA) mechanism proposed by the United Nations system. The results of the CCA would guide the formulation of the Government's strategy and plan of action to be supported by the international community through the long-term programme of support requested by Economic and Social Council. Based on the outcome of the CCA, the United Nations system will strengthen its own coordination strategy and formulate a United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) that would spell out the specific input of the United Nations system to such a programme of support.

A. Common country assessment

27. The Haiti CCA is a country-based process for reviewing and analysing the national development situation and identifying key development challenges and priorities as well as related national capacities and potential, as a basis for policy advocacy and national planning. A participatory and dynamic process, it is being conducted jointly by national authorities and the United Nations system, bringing together all major development actors including the government, civil society, the private sector, the donor community and the United Nations system (including the Bretton Woods institutions). Its approach involves in-depth analyses of policy performance in key sectors, including an assessment of the status of coordinated follow-up to United Nations conventions, declarations and summit action plans. It is building in part upon past and ongoing sectoral and thematic studies, and conducting new analyses where necessary for the purpose of reaching a consensus between Haiti and its development partners on the present status of the country's development and on the related challenges and priorities to be addressed. Another output of the

CCA will be the establishment of a harmonized and disaggregated social statistics database, to be maintained by the Haitian Institute of Statistics.

28. Between August and October 1999, extensive consultations took place among national authorities, civil society, the donor community, and the United Nations system on the content and timing of the exercise, especially given the ongoing electoral process, and on its linkages with the Consultative Group process, which is the main donor coordination mechanism in the country facilitated by the World Bank. These consultations helped to highlight the potential of the CCA at the present time in terms of enhancing the common understanding needed among all development partners with regard to the nature, formulation process, implementation modality and success criteria of the programme of support recommended by the Economic and Social Council. They have also enabled closer integration between the CCA and other ongoing sectoral and thematic analyses and surveys sponsored by other partners, further ensuring that the latter's results are properly factored into the CCA exercise in order to avoid duplication.

29. Following these initial consultations, the orientation and technical structures of the CCA were set up in October 1999. They included the Orientation Committee, made up of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Planning, the United Nations system Resident Coordinator, and representatives of the private sector and of civil society; the technical secretariat; and the expanded working groups, bringing together over 200 national and international experts in key development sectors. These experts were drawn from government institutions, non-governmental organizations, universities, research institutes, the United Nations system, and the donor community. The themes selected for the 18 working groups fall into five broad thematic areas, namely, governance, the economy, social services, culture and peace, and spatial development and the environment. In addition to these working groups, there is a separate ongoing study to assess the status of coordinated follow-up in Haiti to United Nations-sponsored conferences, conventions and declarations. The working group reports and the ongoing studies will constitute direct inputs for the elaboration of the CCA document.

30. The CCA has shown that credible statistics were currently unavailable for key social sectors, making it impossible to establish a disaggregated poverty profile

and to construct objective poverty reduction indicators and benchmarks. There are significant ongoing efforts being made by the United Nations agencies in Haiti to resolve this issue.²

31. All thematic groups have now finalized their work and submitted their reports. The process of drafting the actual CCA document started at the end of March, and the validation process should be completed by the end of May 2000. In the meantime, the Government has already started preliminary consultations and has put together a technical team that will coordinate the formulation of its development strategy. The national strategy formulation process is expected to be launched once the CCA is completed.

32. This timetable is the most appropriate as it is considered likely to coincide with the installation of a new parliament and government, and thus provide the groundwork necessary for renewed policy dialogue within the framework of the Consultative Group process. It is also appropriate that the completion of the process coincides with the setting up of the new United Nations technical assistance mission, MICAHA. The Mission's three pillars of support, namely justice, police and human rights, have been the focus of some CCA working groups, and will constitute priorities for the national medium-term development strategy, for UNDAF, and for donor-funded programmes. The UNDAF is expected to be finalized in 2001, and the harmonization of programme cycles to start in 2002.

B. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

33. Among the policy initiatives that will be implemented following the CCA will be the preparation by the Government of a comprehensive poverty reduction strategy to be set out in a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), as recommended by the Board of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank in September 1999. The PRSP forms the basis for financing access for countries under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) of the IMF or from IDA, and for countries wishing to obtain debt relief under the Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). The Haitian Government has given its go-ahead for the conduct of the PRSP and has set up a technical working group, whose members will serve as interlocutors for an exploratory mission of the IMF and the World Bank planned for the summer of 2000. Given the dearth of social statistics in Haiti and the

lead time that will be required to collect the data needed to define detailed indicators and benchmarks for the PRSP, the IMF and the World Bank estimate that the formulation of a complete PRSP will be completed only in about two years' time. Therefore, the Government and the World Bank/IMF have agreed on the need to start off with an interim PRSP (IPRSP) that will, among other things, support ongoing activities aimed at collecting and processing the information needed to launch the formulation of a comprehensive PRSP. The IPRSP can serve as the basis for financing under the PRGF from the IMF.

34. The PRSP is forward-looking and revolves around the elaboration of a medium-term macroeconomic framework and of a structural policy matrix, linked to specific performance indicators, to support poverty reduction. Like the CCA, it is country-driven, prepared with the broad participation of civil society, key donors and other relevant international finance institutions, and linked to agreed international development goals. In the case of Haiti, the PRSP, the UNDAF and the national medium-term development strategy of the Government will all build upon the findings of the CCA, especially with regard to cross-cutting policy challenges confronting rapid growth and poverty reduction. Its initial preparations will take account of ongoing programmes by other partners, and in particular the United Nations system, to update social statistics and to assist the Haitian Statistics Institute in the preparation of the 2001 census. At the last Informal Donor Meeting, held at the World Bank, in Washington, on 4 May 2000, donors expressed the desire to participate actively from the onset in the PRSP process and urged that the latter build on the United Nations-led CCA.

V. Conclusion

35. Considering the key role that a duly constituted government and elected parliament would have to play in creating a conducive policy environment, it remains difficult at the present time to lay out a precise timetable for the elaboration of a coherent long-term programme of support for Haiti that would meet the approval and draw active support of the international community, especially Haiti's key development partners. Nonetheless, the groundwork for such a programme is presently being laid through the ongoing Common Country Assessment, the planned formulation

by the interim government of a medium-term development strategy, and later a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper with the support of the World Bank and the IMF, and the formulation by the United Nations system in Haiti of a UNDAF in 2001.

36. A key requirement in the formulation of the international community's programme of support as requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/11 will be the availability of credible statistics on the social sectors. The information to be generated by the surveys currently carried out by the United Nations system, will help to provide a clearer picture of the social development constraints facing Haiti today. They will also provide the baseline data needed by the Government to formulate, over the next two years, a long-term poverty reduction strategy along the lines set out by the IMF and the World Bank within the framework of the PRSP.

37. It is expected that by the beginning of next year, the completion of these initiatives and the stabilization of the political situation, following the holding of both parliamentary and presidential elections, will enable the United Nations system and the international community as a whole to determine the best possible way of ensuring coordinated international support to Haiti's development efforts over the long term. The Council may wish to continue reviewing, at its 2001 session, the steps taken by the Haitian Government, the United Nations system and the international community towards the elaboration of a long-term programme of support to Haiti and to consider concrete modalities for its implementation.

Notes

¹ The implementation of the IMO project is subject to the availability of funds (\$500,000 is being sought).

² These include particularly UNFPA preparatory work on the 2001 population census, collection and analyses of data on the social sectors by concerned United Nations agencies (UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNESCO) and the UNDP collaborative effort with the Haitian Institute of Statistics to conduct living conditions surveys. The latter will be launched during 2000 with financial support from the Government of Norway, and the technical collaboration of the Norwegian research institute, Fafo, as well as the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank. These surveys will be conducted in conjunction with complementary initiatives in this area sponsored by other partners, notably by USAID.

Annex

External aid: disbursements by donor, 1995-1998

(In thousands of US dollars)

1. Multilateral

1.1. United Nations system

<i>Donor</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
FAO	195	0.0	335	0.1	641	0.2	226	0.1
IFAD					524	0.1	260	0.1
IMF	25 774	4.8	22 486	5.3	551	0.2	828	0.2
UNCDF	1 670	0.3	1 143	0.3	20	0.0	2 099	0.6
UNDP	12 858	2.4	16 855	4.0	16 948	4.8	9 757	2.7
UNESCO	410	0.1					551	0.2
UNFPA	2 371	0.4	1 460	0.3	1 465	0.4	2 330	0.7
UNICEF	6 765	1.3	7 697	1.8	3 962	1.1	2 457	0.7
WFP	2 730	0.5	4 940	1.2	2 993	0.9	5 091	1.4
WHO	2 649	0.5	6 028	1.4	4 958	1.4	6 610	1.9
World Bank	67 451	12.6	66 219	15.6	39 366	11.2	28 752	8.1
Total, 1.1	122 773	23.0	127 163	30.0	71 388	20.3	58 961	16.5

1.2. Other multilateral donors

<i>Donor</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
EU	55 344	10.4	92 384	21.8	39 197	11.2	58 378	16.4
IDB	87 855	16.4	49 777	11.8	57 362	16.3	68 565	19.2
IOM	33	0.0	77	0.0			331	0.1
OAS	890	0.2			1 793	0.5	639	0.2
Total, 1.2	144 122	27.0	142 238	33.6	98 352	28.0	127 913	35.9

2. Bilateral

<i>Donor</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Belgium			1 336	0.3	1 631	0.5	1 736	0.5
Canada	44 263	8.3	28 621	6.8	32 535	9.3	29 122	8.2
Chile			320	0.1	366	0.1	142	0.0
Cuba					35	0.0	410	0.1
France	52 859	9.9	23 815	5.6	25 146	7.2	17 440	4.9
Germany	658	0.1			3 977	1.1	2 912	0.8
Japan	31 548	5.9	15 798	3.7	5 979	1.7	7 023	2.0
Luxembourg							124	0.0
Mexico			280	0.1	280	0.1	62	0.0
Netherlands	3 193	0.6	808	0.2	1 319	0.4	4 149	1.2
Spain			1 175	0.3	3 207	0.9	797	0.2
Switzerland	441	0.1	277	0.1	496	0.1	2 845	0.8
Taiwan, Province of China	31 260	5.8	8 642	2.0	12 000	3.4	4 400	1.2
United States of America	100 179	18.7	48 780	11.5	85 625	24.4	95 540	26.8
Venezuela	155	0.0	29	0.0	113	0.0	45	0.0
Total, 2	264 556	49.5	129 881	34.4	172 709	49.4	166 747	46.7

3. Non-governmental organizations

<i>Donor</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Aide à l'enfance —								
Canada	115	0.0	272	0.1	199	0.1	179	0.1
Catholic Relief Services							959	0.3
Icco	243	0.0			92	0.0	72	0.0
Woord & Daad	2 510	0.5	2 266	0.5	1 913	0.5	1 936	0.5
Others	0		5 911	1.4	5 626	1.6	-	-
Total, 3	2 868	0.5	8 449	2.0	7 830	2.2	3 146	0.9
Grand total	534 319	100.0	423 366	100.0	350 439	100.0	356 767	100.0